Bennett Backs Cuts in Aid

Continued from Page 21

and some middle-income families to "tighten the belt even further."

"I think that he has unfairly accused the students of this country of ripping off the system," said Allan W. Ostar, president of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. "Parents and students are making sacrifices. It's not three weeks' vacation at the beach."

Said Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education, "If you want to find abusers, you'll find them." But, he added, Mr. Bennett's comment implied that most students who receive federal aid use it for purposes other than to pay for their education. It also implied, he said, that needy students do not try hard enough to earn money to put themselves through school.

The Association of American Colleges said it would seek a meeting with Mr. Bennett to express its "deep opposition" to his statements.

Said a lobbyist for one major university association, "The remark about the stereo is embarrassing. To imply that the students of the country are ripping off the taxpayer is insulting, and to start maligning all because of a few is beneath his position."

Said Senator Stafford, "Regrettably, the Secretary's comments show contempt for students as well as parents and suggest a complete misunderstanding of the financial realities faced by low- and lower-middle-income families today.

"These families are not asking, nor have they ever asked, for a handout from the federal government. They are only asking for a hand in meeting skyrocketing education costs that the student will repay after leaving school."

At his confirmation hearing, Mr. Bennett sidestepped the issue of student aid, saying that he needed time to familiarize himself with the programs before he could make any recommendations for change. "I would look forward to working with the committee to talk about this, to see if a different figure could be, or should be, arrived at," he said

Representatives of college groups said the Administration's proposals would particularly hurt families with more than one child in college and force many students to attend public institutions when they might otherwise have chosen private colleges.

They pointed to data showing that for students receiving aid, federal assistance pays about half of the average cost of attending a public institution and 36 per cent at a private one.

But Mr. Bennett said, "I have some problems with the notion that the federal government has a responsibility to assure that every student can go to the school of his or her choice."

Mr. Bennett said he would "actively" support the President's proposals because they were needed to ease the federal budget deficit and to curb abuse in student-aid programs.

"It seems to me that the reaction to the Administration's proposal, which I think is a sound proposal, is way out of line with what the Administration is proposing, and with reality," he said.

Mr. Bennett told the Associated Press last week that college leaders were reacting to his remarks "like I've been breaking windows in church or something. Well, why not? What's sacred about higher education?"

Some students are attending college, he said, "because it is the American thing to do. Colleges, to some extent, are taking advantage of that reflex and not delivering in the way they should."

'Forced Out of College'

The National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities reported that, under the President's plan to reduce federal spending on student aid, "more than one-fourth (27.3 per cent) of all aid recipients attending independent colleges and universities would have their awards reduced by an average of $1,371 under this proposal. Forty-three per cent of the students from families with incomes of less than $6,000, and more than 40 per cent of those with family incomes between $6,000 and $18,000, would have their aid cut substantially.

"Almost 22 per cent of aid recipients attending independent historically black colleges would lose some benefits, even though the average income of these students' families is only *$9,573 per year*. Since they would not be able to turn to their parents for additional assistance, campus aid officers fear that these students, whose families live below the poverty level, would simply be forced out of college."

Under Mr. Reagan's plan, funds for the Education Department would drop from nearly $18-billion this year to $15.5-billion in fiscal 1986. Student-aid programs would receive $6.3-billion, about $1.67-billion less than this year.

No student could receive more than $4,000 a year from all federal sources, including loans, grants, and College Work-Study funds. The budget also would restrict Pell Grants, College Work-Study, and National Direct Student Loans to students from families earning no more than $25,000 a year. Subsidized Guaranteed Student Loans would be restricted to students from families with annual incomes below $32,500.

Mr. Bennett said the President's plan would concentrate federal aid on the neediest students, instead of allowing middle-class students to "go to the college of their choice. The federal government is saying, this Administration is saying, that we want to provide opportunities for students to go to college who might not otherwise be able to go."

He added that the federal government's first responsibility should be to help the neediest students before giving aid to students who may, because of financial circumstances, have to choose a public institution over a private one. "And we should be candid in admitting this," Mr. Bennett said.

In comments on other topics at the press conference, Mr. Bennett said there were "many critical areas for the next few years' work in American education. This work is principally the American people's work, not the federal government's."

Mr. Bennett outlined several critical issues facing educators:

► How good is higher education? "We should look at higher education with the same scrutiny we have applied to secondary education," Mr. Bennett said.

► How can more attention be given to the hiring and continuing education of principals, superintendents, chief state school officers, provosts, chancellors, and college and university presidents?

► What is and what should be the content of every child's education?

► Where will good teachers come from and how can they be rewarded?

► How should American values be presented in the classroom?

► How can the education-reform movement started by the report *A Nation At Risk* be kept in the hands of elected officials, business and community leaders, and parents?

► How can confidence in the moral and intellectual authority of schools, principals, and teachers be achieved and maintained?

"In this period of renewal," Mr. Bennett said, "we should resist both those who declare premature victory—'the problem is solved'—as well as the cynics and the dampers, those who say, 'You can't do anything, what's the point of trying?' To this we should respond: We can do something, we are doing something, and we will stay at it."

Bennett Issues Warning to Education Dept. Officials

WASHINGTON

In one of his first acts as Education Secretary, William J. Bennett circulated a memorandum to senior officials in the agency warning, "We must remember that this department exists to serve only one interest group: the American people."

"Over the next few weeks, I will be studying the department and its functions," Mr. Bennett said. "During this time, and until further notice, you should take the following steps:

► "Review all program publications and activities of your office to insure they are consistent with the philosophy of the Administration.

► "Do not engage in any media appearance or give any public speeches or statements without providing ample time for clearance with the Assistant Secretary of legislation and public affairs. The same principle applies to formal and informal communications with Congress. There are no exceptions to this rule for any senior officer or employee of the department.

► "Master the budget details and rationale behind our budget proposals so that we can adequately explain and defend them in the upcoming budget hearings.

► "Keep travel and other overhead costs down.

► "Be prepared to defend to me the validity of any trip.

► "Review your grants to make sure they are not being used for political advocacy in any form."

Mr. Bennett concluded in his memorandum, "There's no reason precious taxpayer dollars should be used to underwrite political activities."

California's Rep. Hawkins Takes Over as Chairman of Education and Labor Panel

Continued from Page 22

who is next in seniority after Mr. Hawkins.

"Ford's far more vigorous," says Mr. Ornstein. "He would use the role more as a bully pulpit to focus on education issues."

Mr. Jerue of the state-colleges association contends that Mr. Hawkins's swift and vocal reaction to President Reagan's proposed cuts in education programs is a sign that under his leadership, the committee is planning to take an active role in the upcoming budget debate. "Hawkins seems to be developing a real public-relations sense," says Mr. Jerue.

The committee has held hearings on the education cuts in several cities, and Mr. Hawkins's criticisms of the budget have been well-publicized in the national news media.

Mr. Hawkins is similar to Mr. Perkins, most observers say, because he shares the Kentucky lawmaker's faith in the value of social programs that are well-financed by the federal government. Their personal styles, however, are quite different.

"Philosophically, they're basically the same," says a long-time aide to the committee, "but stylistically they are very different.

"Mr. Hawkins wants things to be very orderly. He likes everything in written form, so he can study it closely. Mr. Perkins, on the other hand, could tolerate a great deal of disorder and would listen to what aides had to say right as things were coming up on the floor."

Mr. Hawkins, who represents the Watts district of Los Angeles, is expected to emphasize legislation to stimulate the creation of jobs, particularly for members of minority groups, more than did Mr. Perkins, whose district was rural. Mr. Hawkins chaired various employment subcommittees for 11 years.

One of the California lawmaker's proudest accomplishments was the 1978 passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins full-employment bill, which he drafted with the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota. The law increases the government's commitment to providing public jobs and calls for unemployment to be reduced to 4 per cent.

But education representatives say Mr. Hawkins has evinced a strong interest in education by taking over the subcommittee chairmanship that Mr. Perkins held until his death, the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education.

Mr. Hawkins has made passage of a measure that would nullify the Supreme Court's decision in the Grove City College case a top priority for the committee.

The ruling limits the coverage of several anti-bias laws to the units of an educational institution that receive direct federal assistance.

•

The Republicans on the panel are also facing a change in leadership. Rep. James M. Jeffords of Vermont will become the ranking Republican, replacing John N. Erlenborn of Illinois, who retired last year.

Mr. Jeffords has a reputation as a moderate on social-spending issues and is known as a maverick among his colleagues. Staff members say he's worried about the future of education. "He wants to know what the impact of what we're doing now will be in 2010," says Edith C. Baum, director of the committee's minority staff.

"Jeffords is more instinctively a supporter of education than Mr. Erlenborn was," says Mr. Jerue of the state-colleges association. "Erlenborn was skeptical of federal involvement, although ultimately he was supportive of a federal role in education."

Aides to Mr. Jeffords say that he has encouraged them to work closely with the Democratic committee staff and that his relationship with Mr. Hawkins is very cordial. The two men have worked together before on the employment subcommittee, where Mr. Jeffords was the ranking Republican.

In addition to the changes in leadership of the full committee, several of the panel's subcommittees will have new leaders. The Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education will have a new chairman, Rep. William D. Ford, replacing Illinois Democrat Paul Simon, who was elected to the Senate in November.

Mr. Ford, of Michigan, has chaired the subcommittee before, however, and shepherded through the House the Middle Income Student Assistance Act of 1978 and the Education Amendments of 1980, which greatly expanded aid to middle-income students and made Guaranteed Student Loans available to upper-income students. Mr. Ford relinquished the subcommittee chairmanship in 1980, when he became chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. This year, Democratic leaders gave Mr. Ford special permission to continue as chairman of the Post Office Committee while assuming the chairmanship of the postsecondary subcommittee.

Only 13 of the 32 members of this year's full committee were on the panel in 1980, when Congress last extended the Higher Education Act, and only 10 of this year's 23 members of the postsecondary subcommittee were members of the full panel during the drafting of that measure.

As a result, some observers worry that there is very little "institutional memory" among members and that it will take some of them a while to get a firm grasp on the complex issues involved in student aid.

But, they say, forthcoming battles over President's Reagan's proposals to limit financial aid to only the neediest students are likely to provide quick instruction on the basics and will probably be a dramatic prelude to the reauthorization debate.

Mr. Ford, who education lobbyists say has a detailed knowledge of federal higher-education programs, is expected to exert strong leadership in drafting an extension of the college-aid legislation, because so few of his subcommittee's members have expertise in the legislation.

Although many of the lawmakers are new to higher-education legislation, interest in the extension of the Higher Education Act was so great that the number of slots on the postsecondary subcommittee was expanded from 15 members to 23.

However, Mr. Saunders of the A.C.E. says it's still too early to tell how involved lawmakers will actually become in the reauthorization debate. "It remains to be seen how many people are really interested in reauthorization," he says. "The last time the act was reauthorized, not all that many people bothered to show up at hearings."

Equal-Employment Agency to Focus Its Probes on Individual Victims of Bias

By GAYNELLE EVANS and CHERYL M. FIELDS
WASHINGTON

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission announced a new policy last week that will intensify its investigations of individual discrimination charges but move the agency away from large class-action complaints against employers.

The commission will also direct investigators to seek hiring, back pay, or other remedies only for proven victims of discrimination, not for people who are only members of a group that has been discriminated against in the past.

The policy is in line with efforts by the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division to focus federal enforcement of civil-rights laws on individual victims of bias and discourage the use of affirmative-action plans, even voluntary ones.

Fred W. Alvarez, a member of the commission, said the new policy would return the commission to its proper role as a law-enforcement agency. "At one time you could not count on us to sue you if you had violated the law," he said. "But now, if you violate the law and don't settle with us, we'll sue you."

Some critics of the new policy said it would undercut the agency's effectiveness by shifting the commission's attention away from the more far-reaching class-action lawsuits against large employers or entire industries.

The relatively minor amounts of money involved in most individual claims "do not carry the same threat against employers as the large settlements in class-action suits," said Barry Goldstein, a lawyer for the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund. "Class action was the club over employers' heads. Now, the E.E.O.C. is removing that threat."

Under the new policy, the agency will file lawsuits in all cases in which it finds evidence of discrimination—including complaints that were previously ignored because they involved settlements that were "too small" or cases that were "uninteresting," said Clarence Thomas, chairman of the commission.

In some cases, the cost of litigating the suits may be smaller than the "$200 to $300" settlement involved, said Commissioner William A. Webb. The new policy is a "radical approach," he said, one that puts the commission on "the threshold of what we were meant to do."

Each year commission lawyers have taken to court less than 10 per cent of all cases in which discrimination was found, said Johnny J. Butler, acting general counsel of the E.E.O.C. Under the new policy, the number of lawsuits should increase from 200 to 1,000, he said.

1,319 'Fell Through the Cracks'

In 1984 the E.E.O.C. found discrimination in 1,603 cases, of which only 284 went to court. The remaining 1,319 "fell through the cracks," said Mr. Thomas. "Those are the ones we're after now."

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, Democrat of California and chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, was skeptical. "It would be next to impossible to litigate each and every case of discrimination, under the commission's current staffing level," he said.

Mr. Thomas argued, however, that the average case load for commission lawyers "can be increased significantly" from the current level of two to three cases each. "We think we can do it with what we have."

Under the new policy, the commission said, victims of employment discrimination can expect:

- "Corrective or preventive action" to be taken by the employer to make sure that similar violations do not occur again.
- Full compensation for any loss of earnings.
- "Unconditional offers" to place victims of bias in the job they would have had if no discrimination had occurred, even if the job has been filled by another person.

Asked if such offers would not create another set of victims in the work place—those who were given jobs through discriminatory actions over which they had no control—Mr. Thomas replied, "Not really. We're talking about a job that should have gone to that victim, not a job based on goals and timetables."

However, Mr. Goldstein, of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund, said he was not sure that such an action would be legal. "I wish them a lot of luck with that one," he said. "Employers may look at them and say they are dreaming."

The new policy is the third issued by the commission since early 1984 in an effort to standardize procedures for its regional directors and lawyers. The first two policies set standards for investigating claims and for determining which cases would come before the commission.

"At one time our lawyers could make decisions on how cases would be investigated, or whether certain back-pay, dress-code, and discipline cases would be sent to the commission," said Mr. Butler.

As a result, "many cases never made it to Washington," he said. "Now our lawyers can no longer make decisions based on the significance of an issue."

Hiring Plans 'Shunned'

William B. Reynolds, Assistant Attorney General for civil rights, said in a speech last week that making sure that each individual is treated fairly and does not receive a job or promotion just because he or she belongs to a particular group, was the Reagan Administration's goal.

He added that court-ordered hiring plans for members of minority groups and women were being shunned by some lower courts, following a ruling by the Supreme Court last year.

The decision, known as *Firefighters Local Union No. 1784 v. Stotts*, threw out a consent decree ordering officials in Memphis to disregard a seniority system and protect the jobs of newly hired black firefighters when budget problems forced layoffs of city workers.

Some lower courts have ruled, however, that the decision did not invalidate court orders requiring affirmative-action hiring under voluntary plans or plans adopted by state agencies.

Even so, Mr. Reynolds said, "It will not be long, I predict, as momentum builds, before we will be able to put behind us for good, court-ordered 'affirmative action' in the form of racial quotas, goals and timetables or minority set-asides."

Argument Called 'Irresponsible'

Drew Days, who held Mr. Reynolds's position during the Carter Administration, said that interpretation was based on a speech given by Justice Harry A. Blackmun and not on what the Court's majority said in the Memphis case.

Said Mr. Days, who is now a law professor at Yale University, "I'd be laughed out of the classroom at Yale if I presented such an argument as a way of reading Supreme Court decisions. It's a very irresponsible way of describing what the Supreme Court did."

Mr. Reynolds also contended that a ruling by the Court in 1979 upholding a temporary voluntary affirmative-action training program by a private employer was limited to such training programs, and did not cover programs that relied, "for example, on racial quotas, goals or preferences with regard to hiring or promotion decisions."

"The federal government must no longer seek, either judicially or administratively, to impose race-conscious goals, quotas, or set-asides preconceived racial balance in the work force," Mr. Reynolds said. A set-aside occurs when some of the contracts for, say, a construction project are "set aside" for minority-owned businesses.

He also suggested for the first time that the federal government should stop requiring employers to submit statistics about their work force according to race or sex.

"In the separate context of voluntary measures outside the judicial or quasi-judicial arena," he said, "we should similarly dispense entirely at the federal level with all reliance on reporting or other requirements that insist on grouping people according to skin color or gender and on opening and closing employment opportunities based upon numerical formulas that count by race or sex."

Colleges Assail Stockman Charge About Concern for Students

Continued from Page 21

"the chances of many colleges' closing would be very good," said William A. McNamara, a spokesman for the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Under the President's proposed $15.5-billion budget for the Education Department, student-aid programs would receive $6.3-billion, or $1.67-billion less than this year.

The proposal would deny federally subsidized Guaranteed Student Loans to students from families earning more than $32,500 a year, place a $4,000-a-year limit on the total federal aid a student can receive, and restrict Pell Grants, College Work-Study, and National Direct Student Loans to students from families who make no more than $25,000 annually. In all, those plans would cut off aid to about one million students.

Mr. Stockman's remarks were "unsettling," said Rep E. Thomas Coleman, Republican of Missouri and ranking minority member of the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education. The Administration, Mr. Coleman said, has launched a "coordinated attack on higher education. Obviously, this is pretty hardball stuff they're pushing."

Mr. Coleman added, "I don't know if there's going to be that much support for this budget."

Said Mr. McNamara, "We're appalled and dismayed by Stockman's statements because they were so far off the mark. To characterize education as not caring about students, only itself, is so patently absurd."

'Mr. Stockman Is Off the Mark'

Said Robert H. Atwell, President of the American Council on Education, "I think Mr. Stockman is off the mark in several respects. He misunderstands how the complexity of American higher education has changed a great deal and that parents and student contributions have increased in recent years. We've got self-help out there. He doesn't seem to understand the student aid programs he's administering, which are based on self-help."

But Lawrence E. Gladieux, executive director of the College Board's Washington office, said, "I think Stockman feels very strongly that these programs have run amuck. At some point we have to get down to how some savings can be made in the student-aid programs. I think that there can be changes and tightening up in the programs without doing severe damage." —DONNA ENGELGAU

Washington Notes

Education Dept. Recognizes Home-Study Degrees

The Department of Education has announced that, for the first time, it will recognize academic degrees offered through correspondence study.

The accrediting commission of the National Home Study Council was authorized this month to accredit programs offering associate, bachelor's, and master's degrees.

Home-study schools offer degrees in such fields as business management, accounting, electronics and engineering technology, travel and tourism management, and theology.

Federal Grant to Ford, Union to Help Retrain Auto Workers

A grant from the Department of Education to the Ford Motor Company and the United Auto Workers Union will help retrain about 75,000 Ford employees in five states.

The $500,000 grant will pay for training college faculty members to assess employees' life and work experiences for potential college credit.

The U.A.W.-Ford National Development and Training Program, financed jointly by the union and the company, already has had more than 15,000 participants.

In addition to retraining employees, the program helps 256 participating colleges and universities in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio incorporate new technology and business practices into their curricula, and encourages the institutions to provide instruction at worksites, department officials said.

In Federal Agencies

Agriculture research. The Department of Agriculture has issued final rules for its Special Research Grants program, which provides funds for research on agricultural problems specified by Congress. The rules took effect February 1 (*Federal Register*, February 8, Pages 5,498-504).

Budget deferrals. The Office of Management and Budget has published a list of the fiscal 1985 budget deferrals requested by President Reagan (*Federal Register*, February 14, Pages 6,326-8).

Copyrights. The Library of Congress has proposed amendments to rules for the registration of claims to copyrighted materials. The amendments liberalize, clarify, and expand certain requirements governing such deposits of materials. The public has until March 20 to comment (*Federal Register*, February 14, Pages 6,208-17).

Copyrights. The Library of Congress has announced the availability of a new Compendium of Copyright Office Practices (*Federal Register*, February 14, Page 6,208).

Data collection. The following federal agencies have published lists of the data-collection requests that they have submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review: Department of Health and Human Services (*Federal Register*, February 8, Pages 5,427-8), Department of Education (*Federal Register*, February 11, Page 5,658), Department of Education (*Federal Register*, February 14, Pages 6,235-6).

Medicine library. The Public Health Service has proposed revisions of regulations that govern programs of the National Library of Medicine. The revisions would permit the regional medical libraries to recover part or all of the costs of providing photocopies of biomedical materials and improve the readability of the regulations. The public has until April 12 to comment (*Federal Register*, February 11, Pages 5,638-46).

Science. The National Science Foundation has published a list of the annual reports from its advisory committees that have been filed with the Library of Congress (*Federal Register*, February 7, Page 5,331).

Science board. The National Science Board, the policy-setting body of the National Science Foundation, has published a list of its members and a request for nominations to fill five vacancies. Nominations must be submitted to the board by April 1 (*Federal Register*, February 1, Pages 4,822-3).

Student aid. The Department of Education has issued final rules governing the approval of the "plan for doing business" that state agencies must submit if they issue tax-exempt bonds to make, purchase, or provide financing for loans under the Guaranteed Student Loan and PLUS programs. The rules take effect 45 days after publication. The department also requested public comment on the rules, which may be amended, by March 11 (*Federal Register*, February 8, Pages 5,506-41).

New Bills in Congress

WASHINGTON

Following is a summary of bills of interest to higher education that have been introduced in Congress. Copies of bills may be obtained from Senators (Washington 20510) or Representatives (Washington 20515).

SENATE

S 483—Research. To amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases. By Senator Goldwater (R-Ariz.) and 20 others.

S 489—Civil rights. To restore the broad scope of coverage and to clarify the application of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. By Senator Kennedy (D-Mass.) and 48 others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HR 808—GI bill. To insure an orderly transition to a three-year trial of the new peacetime GI bill. By Representative Montgomery (D-Miss.).

HR 1000—Job training. To amend the Job Training Partnership Act to require the establishment of an education component in the summer youth-employment programs authorized by the law. By Representative Williams (D-Mont.) and 17 others.

Washington People

Donna M. Alvarado, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for equal opportunity and safety policy, has been nominated to be director of ACTION, the federal volunteer agency.

Edward L. Schneider, associate director of the National Institute of Aging, has been named deputy director.

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

March 6, 1985 • $1.75
Volume XXX, Number 1

Big Boom at Potsdam

Artist Dennis Oppenheim ignites his sculpture of fireworks and metal on the snowy campus of the State University of New York College at Potsdam.

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

More and more scientific organizations are allowing only U.S. citizens to attend their conferences. Story on Page 5.

Scholarly groups are concerned about reports that Edward A. Curran may become head of the humanities endowment. Story on Page 25.

Many professors believe a recent report on the declining value of the bachelor's degree places too much blame on them. Story on Page 29.

Walter Byers warned that the N.C.A.A. may begin to punish chronic rulebreakers by canceling entire seasons. Story on Page 31.

The French government has announced plans to develop a five-year university degree for exceptional students. Story on Page 35.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Athletics	31-33
Bulletin Board	43-46
Calendar of Events	40-41
Computers	22-23
Gazette	39-42
International News	35-37
Letters	38
Personal & Professional	29-30
Philanthropy	24
Point of View	96
Scholarship	5-11
Students	12
Washington News	25-28

Rigor Is Urged in Preparation of New Teachers

Panel seeks higher standards for admissions, graduation

By KAREN J. WINKLER

DENVER

Colleges that train schoolteachers should stiffen their admissions and graduation requirements and give prospective teachers a bigger dose of the liberal arts, a national commission said here last week.

The National Commission for Excellence in Teacher Education also called for improvements in the schoolteachers' working conditions and salaries.

The text of the report on improving teacher education begins on Page 13.

The independent commission was set up last spring by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education and was financed in part by a discretionary grant from the then Secretary of Education, Terrel H. Bell. Its report was released last week at the association's annual meeting.

Noting that "the quality of teacher education programs has been widely criticized, as has their poor performance in setting standards," the commission's report concludes, "the criticism is valid."

It calls on colleges to toughen their requirements for students entering teacher-training programs and to test students more rigorously. It also recommends that colleges give future teachers a strong grounding both in the liberal arts—including a major in an academic field of study—and in teaching skills.

"We are calling for teacher-education programs to be made harder," C. Peter Magrath, president of the University of Missouri and chairman of the commission, said at a press conference here last week. "We are calling for a significant reform of teacher education."

The report was criticized by some, how-

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

Governors Call on Federal Government to Boost Aid for Graduate Education

Ask U.S. to reduce students' growing reliance on loans

By CHERYL M. FIELDS

WASHINGTON

The nation's governors last week urged the federal government to increase its support for graduate education and to reduce college students' growing reliance on loans to finance their education.

The National Governors' Association also warned against any changes in the federal tax code that would substantially diminish charitable giving to institutions of higher education, particularly small private colleges.

It was the first time the governors had called for a balance between federal grants and loans to students, and the first time the group had taken note of the effects of changes in federal tax policy on higher education.

States provided $21.8-billion, or 30.3 per cent, of colleges' operating budgets in fiscal 1982, while the federal government contributed $8.3-billion, or 11.5 per cent, the governors noted in their policy statement.

States and the federal government share responsibility for insuring that students have adequate access to opportunities for postsecondary education, as well as main-

Continued on Page 27, Column 2

THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT

Sex Is Hot. The Russians Are Hot. Niceness Is Hot.

By THOMAS J. MEYER

CHICAGO

What, exactly, do today's college students want?

"Sex," says Randy Chaplin. "Sex is very, very big."

That is good news for Mr. Chaplin, whose agency promotes Dr. Ruth Westheimer, a nationally known sex therapist who has lectured at more than 60 colleges in the past year, garnering up to $7,000 per engagement.

Her presentation, says Mr. Chaplin, is "the hottest thing going on American campuses."

Mr. Chaplin's company, New Line Presentations, is also working to cultivate a collegiate following for another client, Helen Fisher, an anthropologist whose $2,000-a-shot campus lectures begin with the line, "My first interest has always been sex," and include such statistics as the number of times the average American adult copulates every week (four), and the percentage of married males who are unfaithful (75 per cent).

Campus entertainment has become big business. Competition among lecturers and performers is growing more and more intense because student-activities budgets have been getting smaller, campus programmers say.

Hundreds of those performers and their

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

$200-Million from NSF for Supercomputers

Supercomputer research centers will be established at four universities under a five-year, $200-million project by the National Science Foundation. Story on Page 22.

State Officials See Loan Program Crippled

Continued from Preceding Page

danger that there will be no loan program.

"It's very nice to think of this as a great public service, but there will be pressure on the banks to put the money somewhere else."

Mrs. Frohlicher says it is expensive for state lending and guarantee agencies to administer the program, and that Mr. Reagan's proposals "are ripping at people's ability to make any money off of this."

Lenders, who now receive special interest allowances of up to 3.5 per cent would receive just 1.5 per cent while the student is in college and 3 per cent when the student leaves school. Lenders say such a reduction would give them no incentive to continue to make the loans, and that they would barely be able to cover their administrative costs.

"There would be few, if any, lenders who would participate in the G.S.L. program," says Muriel Johnson Murray, executive director of the State Educational Assistance Authority in Virginia.

"There are going to be very, very few lenders that can handle" the reduction in the special allowance, she says.

"I think it will shut the whole program down. We've got a lot of small-town lenders who are really in this program for community service, as are many lenders nationwide."

Says Eugene G. Cattie, executive director of the Virginia Education Loan Authority, "The President's proposals are beyond reality."

"It's not a question of whether lenders will disappear next year. It's going to be, Where will we direct our money over the next five years?" says Mr. Cattie, whose agency made $50-million worth of loans this year.

In an analysis of the President's budget, the Congressional Budget Office said that "all parties—students, lenders, and state guarantee agencies—would be affected, resulting in estimated savings of $0.5-billion in 1986 and $5.2-billion in 1986-1990. By 1990, projected program costs would be cut by 50 per cent."

The budget document added, "Some 35 per cent fewer students would be eligible for guaranteed loans in 1986 under the proposed tightening of eligibility rules."

The C.B.O. estimates that Mr. Reagan's proposed changes would cut the annual volume of new loans in half, reducing them to an estimated 4.8 billion in 1987. The estimated number of borrowers would drop from 3.6 million to 2.3 million.

Budget Office's Estimates

Under the Administration's plans to limit subsidized Guaranteed Student Loans to students whose families earn less than $32,500 per year, the C.B.O. says, "some one million students from families with incomes in excess of $30,000—almost 30 per cent of current borrowers—would be eliminated from the program as would another [300,000] with incomes below $30,000. The effect would be even larger than estimated here if private lenders dropped out of the program because of either a reduced demand for loans or reduced subsidies."

Lenders say they are concerned that the President's proposal to deny subsidized loans to students whose families earn more than $32,500 per year is essentially "telling us that we will have to turn some of our best customers away from the door," says Ms. Murray.

Students would be forced to pay more to borrow because interest rates on the loans would vary with the Treasury-bill rates.

Under the Administration's plan, the interest rate paid by borrowers, which is now fixed at 8 per cent, would be set at the average 91-day Treasury-bill rate for the quarter ending the March 31 prior to the academic year for which the loan is made.

In addition, the federal government would no longer pay a special interest allowance to lenders for Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students, beginning in academic 1986-87. The Administration also proposes that the annual interest rates on PLUS loans, now 12 per cent, be determined by the lender, provided they were no more than 3 percentage points above the 91-day Treasury-bill rate.

The Administration's aim is to make the PLUS program self-supporting. Students who took out PLUS loans, as they are allowed to do, would pay the government a fee of 1 per cent of the loan to cover estimated defaults in the program.

In its budget document, the Administration says the interest rate, coupled with a reduction in the special allowance, would "help stabilize the government's subsidy costs, while providing the lender a fixed, instead of variable, return on the loan as is the case with most similar commercial investments."

Dallas Martin, executive director of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, told the House Education and Labor Committee last week that the Administration had not consulted with state lending agencies or state guarantee agencies before proposing the changes in the Guaranteed Student Loan program.

Other proposed changes in the Administration's budget that would affect lenders and students include:

► Requiring lenders to disburse loan funds at least twice during the academic year. Interest payments and special allowances would be based on the amount of the loan disbursed. Now, interest payments and special allowance payments are based on the total amount of the loan, including funds that have not been disbursed.

Such a change, says Mr. Martin, would "certainly help to reduce the amount of future defaults, but it will also increase the administrative cost to the lender. When coupled with the proposed reduction in the special allowance and other administrative changes, the net yield to most lenders will be reduced to a level that will discourage many, if not all of them, from participating in the program."

► Reducing the "reinsurance" rate paid to state agencies from 100 per cent to a maximum of 90 per cent on any default claim that is paid on a Guaranteed Student Loan or PLUS loan made for the 1986-87 academic year. During that year and any succeeding year, the rate could drop to 70 per cent or 50 per cent, depending on the amount of an agency's cumulative net default rate compared to its loans that have entered repayment.

Now, agencies with default rates of 5 per cent or less are insured for 100 per cent of the loan they have made. Those with default rates between 5 and 9 per cent receive 90 per cent, and those with 10 per cent or more receive 80 per cent.

► Requiring state agencies to return to the federal government all of the remaining money that they originally received from the government to establish reserve funds, by October 1, 1986. The advances were originally given to state agencies as seed money to help them begin their loan programs. These funds now total about $176-million. No new advances would be made.

"All told, the Administration is estimating that it will guarantee $6.52-billion in guaranteed loans during fiscal 1986, compared to approximately $7.49-billion in fiscal 85," says Mr. Martin. "By comparison, it expects to guarantee $1.01-billion in PLUS loans in fiscal 86 compared to $443-million in fiscal 85. The net effect is that students and parents will have to pay more for student loans in fiscal 86 than they did in fiscal 85, assuming that they can find available private loan capital."

► Eliminating the $50-million in annual administrative allowances that the guarantee agencies receive. No new allowances, which are based on the volume of new loans made, would be paid. Guarantee agencies, however, would be able to retain 30 per cent of the amount they collect on defaulted loans.

The Administration contends that these policies "would provide more equitable cost-sharing between the federal government and the participating state-level guarantee agencies. They would also provide greater incentive for administrative cost reduction and for default prevention and collection."

Sen. Stafford's View

Sen. Robert T. Stafford, Republican of Vermont and chairman of the Senate Education Subcommittee, has said that while he did not support many of the President's proposals, he could support reducing the special interest allowance paid to lenders to 3 per cent. That would still allow lenders to "make a lot" and would save the government about $200-million, he has said.

Fritz M. Elmendorf, a spokesman for the American Bankers Association, notes that many banks participate in the Guaranteed Student Loan program, but his association is concerned with efforts to reduce the federal deficit and consequently would stay "out of any coalition to restore any cuts in the guaranteed student loan program."

Ms. Murray of the Virginia education-assistance agency says state agencies are considering Mr. Stafford's proposal. Although she and other guarantors and lenders oppose many of the President's proposals, she says, "there is some great potential for savings in this program."

One way to save money, she says, is to reduce the special allowance to 3 per cent while the student is in college. Another way is to require a "needs analysis" test before making guaranteed loans to any student. Now, students from families with annual incomes over $30,000 must meet a needs test before receiving a loan. But Ms. Johnson said that any changes in the program should be considered when Congressional committees draft bills to extend the Higher Education Act, rather than through the federal budget process.

Meeting Proposed to Tackle Problem of Institutions' Bypassing Peer Review

WASHINGTON

The National Science Board, the policymaking arm of the National Science Foundation, has urged that a conference be held to discuss "politically feasible solutions" to stop the increasing attempts by higher-education institutions to bypass the peer-review system and obtain federal funds for scientific facilities directly from Congress.

The board recommended that the foundation be co-host of the conference with the National Academies of Science and Engineering and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, and that it invite government, industry, and academic leaders to propose solutions to the problem.

The board noted in a statement that 15 universities had bypassed the review system in the past two years and obtained more than $100-million for new federal facilities on their campuses by appealing directly to members of Congress.

College Officials Say U.S. Understated Aid Cuts for Needy Students

WASHINGTON

Budget documents released by the Department of Education last month contained inaccurate estimates of the amount of money individual students would lose under the Administration's proposals to cut spending on Pell Grants in 1986, the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators charged last week.

The Reagan Administration is seeking to reduce funds spent on Pell Grants by about $830-million in fiscal 1986. This year, about $3.5-billion will be spent on the program.

To achieve its reductions, the Administration asked that eligibility for Pell Grants be limited to students from families that earn less than $25,000 a year. In addition, no student would be allowed to receive more than $4,000 in aid from all federal sources.

The impact of those proposals was "grossly underestimated" by the Department of Education because of mistakes in its calculations of how much aid students typically receive, contended Joan Holland, associate director of the financial-aid administrators' group.

The aid administrators said the Administration should have excluded the student receiving federal aid from its consideration of family size, as required by rules that the department has issued to determine eligibility for Pell Grants. If one member of a family of five is receiving aid, for example, for calculation purposes the size of the family would be four, under those rules.

In addition, the Administration incorrectly said the maximum Pell Grant in academic 1985-1986 would be $2,000 or 50 per cent of the cost of attending a particular institution, whichever is less. The actual figures should have been $2,100 or 60 per cent, according to the law enacted last year to set spending levels for the program.

The department's documents said, for example, that a student attending a relatively low-cost institution who comes from a family of four and has two parents whose combined income is $20,000 would receive a $570 award in 1986—a decrease of $615 from the amount the student would be awarded in 1985.

But the student-aid administrators said that when the calculations were done properly, the same student would actually receive no money in 1986.

New Table Being Developed

Officials in the Department of Education said the administrators were correct about the miscalculation of family size, and budget analysts are developing a new version of the table.

However, the officials said the use of the $2,000 maximum was not an error, because the Administration has asked Congress to change the maximum amount of money that students can receive from the Pell Grant program in the academic 1985-86 year to $2,000—not $2,100. That change is being sought to make up for an anticipated shortfall of $351-million in the program.

Ms. Holland said the financial-aid administrators had found several other inconsistencies in the budget documents issued by the Department, but none as serious as the errors in the calculations of the Pell Grant proposals.—STACY E. PALMER

2 Estimates of How Reagan Proposals Would Affect Pell Grants for 1986-87

Cost of attendance:	$3,000	$6,000	$9,000
$12,000 family income			
Education Department's estimates	$1,800	$2,100	$2,100
Student-aid officers' estimates	1,353	1,650	1,650
$15,000 family income			
Education Department's estimates	1,350	1,650	1,650
Student-aid officers' estimates	892	1,150	1,150
$20,000 family income			
Education Department's estimates	570	870	850
Student-aid officers' estimates	0	348	348
$25,000 family income			
Education Department's estimates	0	0	0
Student-aid officers' estimates	0	0	0

Note: Figures assume a family of four with two working parents.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STUDENT FINANCIAL AID ADMINISTRATORS

C2178-1

THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education.

March 13, 1985 • $1.75
Volume XXX, Number 2

CH IF08ES520C089SAMPLE CPS 002
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION
STAT REF INDEX STE 800
4520 EAST-WEST HWY
BETHESDA MD 20814

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Watching televised violence may lead viewers to behave aggressively, according to a vast body of research. But some scholars disagree. Story on Page 5.

The directors of National Public Radio have endorsed a five-year plan intended to bring financial stability to the troubled network. Story on Page 13.

Ninety colleges are operating on new calendars this year, and 71 of them have opted for an "early" semester. Story on Page 14.

William J. Bennett, the new Secretary of Education, has asked two top education officials to resign. Story on Page 19.

Legislation to nullify the Supreme Court's Grove City College decision is "overreaching," the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights said last week. Story on Page 19.

New rules for deductions involving some computers are among the most significant changes facing college employees preparing their 1984 tax returns. Story on Page 23.

Universities can save money by setting up a travel agency right on their campuses. Story on Page 23.

A group of university presidents has called for a convention of institutions that have big-time sports programs. Story on Page 27.

A proposal to revamp Japan's national university entrance examination has been endorsed by the country's *Ad Hoc* Council on Education. Story on Page 31.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Athletics	27-30
Books	10, 12, 25
Bulletin Board	39-87
Calendar of Events	36-38
Computers	17
Deadlines	38
Deaths	34
Gazette	34
Grants	34-36
International News	31-32
Letters	33
Marginalia	2
News in Brief	2-3
Personal & Professional	23-26
Philanthropy	16
Point of View	88
Scholarship	5-12
Washington News	19-22

STUDENTS BACK PRESIDENT FORCED OUT BY TRUSTEES

ROBERT GOODRIDGE/AP

Bill L. Atchley (lower left), who resigned from the presidency of Clemson University after a dispute with trustees over athletic policy, talking last week with students who rallied in his support. See story on Page 27.

New Jersey's Schoolteacher Plan Alarms Schools of Education

Allows certification of those who haven't taken teaching programs

By KAREN J. WINKLER

DENVER

A New Jersey plan that allows the certification of schoolteachers who have never studied in teacher-education programs could jeopardize the future of those programs and lower the quality of the teaching profession, critics have warned.

The plan was the subject of extensive discussion at a meeting of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education here. Most of the comments were negative.

"New Jersey has implications for the whole teacher-education profession," said Dawn Vincent Martin, an associate professor of teacher education at Miami University in Ohio. "We're talking about the possible demise of college teacher-education programs."

The "alternative training program" was approved by the New Jersey State Board of Education last summer and is available to people seeking teaching jobs this spring. It allows anyone who has completed a baccalaureate program and passed a standardized examination in a particular subject area to be fully certified after teaching for one year as an intern in a New Jersey school district.

"This means that school districts will be

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

TIAA and CREF, Reaffirming Policies, Again Reject Withdrawal Proposals

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

NEW YORK

The two private companies that operate higher education's principal pension programs last week strongly reaffirmed their traditional policy of providing "basic lifetime annuities—income that cannot be outlived"—and again rejected proposals that participants be permitted to make cash withdrawals or transfer past accumulations into other investment vehicles.

In their most comprehensive and formal statement on the subject to date, the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund declared that such proposals were "inconsistent with fundamental considerations of policyholder equity and fairness, in potential violation of existing laws, a violation of contractual obligations, a threat to the financial integrity of T.I.A.A., and a hindrance to the investment performance of T.I.A.A."

At the same time, however, the companies approved the creation of a new bond fund within C.R.E.F. for participants who want "the added flexibility of market valu-

Continued on Page 26, Column 1

6 in 10 Colleges Probing Quality of Curricula

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

Nearly six in every ten U.S. colleges are reviewing the quality of their curricula, according to a new survey.

The reviews are focusing on general-education requirements and the skills that graduates should possess—issues discussed in several recent reports on the quality of undergraduate education—according to the survey of top academic officers. The results of the survey are being released this week by the American Council on Education.

The survey also indicated that campus administrators were facing their responsibilities with renewed optimism, said the author of the survey report, Elaine El-Khawas, the council's vice-president for policy analysis and research.

"Higher education has gotten out of the negative stage, of just feeling beleaguered," Ms. El-Khawas said.

"The fact is that enrollment hasn't declined at a great many institutions. Credit is due to the academic administrators who strengthened their own procedures. All the dire predictions caused people to do a lot of hard work.

"There are problems, but I'm intrigued by the overall evidence that academe is moving ahead with a sense of confidence."

Among the evidence she cited:

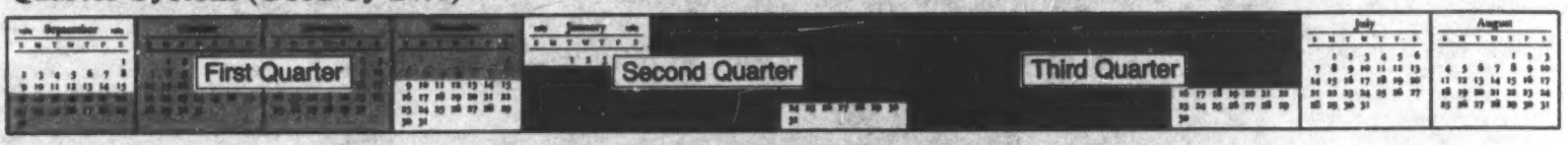
► Nearly six in ten of the academic officers said that over the last five years their

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

The 4 Academic Calendars Most Colleges Use

Early Semester (Used by 58%)

Quarter System (Used by 24%)



4-1-4 (Used by 8%)

Traditional Semester (Used by 4%)

Note: Dates are approximate. Other calendar plans, including the trimester system, were reported by 6 per cent of the institutions.

Popularity of 'Early' Semester Calendar Gains; 71 Colleges Switch this Year

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

The temperature can soar in South Dakota in late summer—one reason why the state's board of regents decided to begin the 1985-86 fall semester after Labor Day instead of in mid-August. The board didn't want students to suffer in classrooms and dormitories that lack air conditioning.

But the students said they didn't mind the heat. Their worry was that, if the academic year ended two or three weeks later than it had in the past, they would lose out in the competition for summer jobs. A stack of student petitions, combined with faculty opposition, led the regents to put off their calendar-changing. For 1985-86, classes will begin in August.

Changing an academic calendar is rarely an easy matter.

This year 90 colleges and universities are operating on new calendars, and 71 of them have opted for the "early" semester, in which the first term begins in late August and ends before Christmas, according to figures compiled by Orville C. Walz, president of Concordia College in Edmonton, Alberta.

At many institutions, the seemingly simple decision about when classes should begin and end is the culmination of years of wrangling, countless hours of committee meetings, and fervent student lobbying.

Changing the calendar is "a long, drawn-out, tedious task," Mr. Walz said. "As one registrar said to me, 'You hopefully only have to live through it once in your lifetime.' "

Concern about the college calendar is not confined to academe. In a number of states, representatives of the tourist industry have lobbied for the "traditional" semester calendar, which begins after Labor Day.

Their motivation is twofold. They want more families to take vacations in August, and they want their college-student employees to work through the end of the summer season.

Even so, the popularity of the traditional calendar continues to decline. The number of colleges and universities using it has dropped from 895 in 1970-71 to just 114 this academic year. Most of those 114 are in two states—California with 46, and New York with 25.

The number of institutions using the early-semester calendar has increased steadily from 680 in 1970-71 to 1,800 this year, according to Mr. Walz, who conducted the annual calendar study for the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers.

Post-Christmas 'Lame Duck'

Washington State University is one of the institutions that have switched from the traditional calendar to the early-semester system for the 1984-85 academic year.

"We did it to eliminate the lame-duck period after Christmas. It was considered by many to be lost time," said C. James Quann, the university's registrar. "The second objective was to get out earlier in the springtime, so our students have an advantage in the labor market."

Although all of the other public colleges and universities in Washington are on the quarter system, switching to quarters was rejected because of the extra cost of registering students, collecting tuition and fees, and issuing grades three times a year instead of twice.

In addition, an early semester brings Washington State's calendar into line with that of the nearby University of Idaho, where many Washington State students take classes.

Although he called the switch "minor," Mr. Quann said his office had been busier than usual this year. "It really complicated things," he said. "We weren't allowed to give anyone vacations last summer. There were no vacations at Christmas because we had to get grades out."

The university did make special arrangements for 60 students who had difficulty returning to the campus in time for registration in August. They were allowed to register late or by mail without penalty.

The new calendar has "worked out quite nicely," Mr. Quann said. "Students and faculty alike were extremely happy with the experience of finishing before Christmas."

In South Dakota, the board of regents' initial decision to switch from the early to the traditional semester next fall was prompted by a desire to strengthen the academic program, according to Gordon Foster, the board's executive director.

In 1971 South Dakota dropped the traditional calendar in favor of the early one, but by the mid-70's the regents had moved the opening date from the second to the third week in August to accommodate the tourist industry in the western part of the state. "Those people didn't like it when, three-quarters of the way into the tourist season, suddenly the work force gets up and leaves," Mr. Foster said.

Then, about two years ago, as part of a new emphasis on the quality of education, the board decided that students should spend about 12 more days a year in class. The only way they could do that, without making the tourist industry unhappy again, was to switch the calendar back.

Two other "complications" contributed to the board's initial decision. One was the weather. "We've had intolerably hot days here," Mr. Foster said. "It reaches 100 degrees in late August, and not all of our classrooms and dormitories are air-conditioned."

The second was a measure approved by voters in South Dakota to require all public elementary and secondary schools to begin after Labor Day. The board wanted to put the colleges on the same schedule to make it easy for schoolteachers to enroll in continuing-education programs in the summer, and to enable university employees and their children to share the same schedule.

After the student and faculty objections surfaced, the board decided to put off the calendar decision until the spring or summer. "What it amounts to is that there are advantages and disadvantages to each approach," Mr. Foster said, and the final decision "depends on whose views are the most influential."

A calendar change has also been put on hold at the University of Georgia, which has been considering a switch from the quarter to the semester system, according to Virginia Y. Trotter, the vice-president for academic affairs.

However, the other public institutions in the state use the quarter system, and officials at those colleges feared that they might be encouraged to switch to semesters, too.

Ms. Trotter said the state board of regents had decided to postpone action on the university's request until after a new chancellor, H. Dean Propst, begins work this summer.

'4-1-4' Losing Ground

Another type of calendar losing popularity is the "4-1-4," which has two equal terms of about 16 weeks and a January term or winter session when students take an internship or study one subject intensively.

That calendar was most common in 1973-74, when 393 colleges used it. This year its users number only 255. Since 1970, 377 institutions have adopted the 4-1-4 calendar and then switched, according to the survey report.

The high cost of heating campus buildings in January is one reason the 4-1-4 calendar has fallen out of favor, Mr. Walz said. Instead of offering a January session, administrators would rather send students home and turn down the thermostats for two or three weeks.

Skidmore College will switch from a 4-1-4 to an early-semester calendar next fall, to accommodate curricular changes. Eric J. Weller, Skidmore's dean of the faculty, said students would be required to take four humanities courses, which will be "the heart" of the new general-education program.

Although the January session will be eliminated, students will have the option of participating in a four- to six-week internship for academic credit after the second semester is over in early May. Scheduling the internships in the spring has an important advantage, Mr. Weller said: Students may be able to turn the internships into summer jobs after they have completed their course requirements.

Mr. Walz estimated the proportions of students using the various calendars this academic year as follows: early semester, 65 per cent; quarter, 22 per cent; traditional semester, 6 per cent; 4-1-4, 4 per cent; trimester, 2 per cent; other, 1 per cent.

The calendar statistics, which were collected by the National Association of College Stores, are based on reports from 3,102 colleges and universities in the United States.

Over the last 15 years 2,628 calendar changes have been made, according to figures compiled from earlier surveys. Most of those changes were made in the 1970's. Since 1978-79, fewer than 100 changes have been reported each year.

The pace may pick up, though. "In the last two months I've received more phone calls than I have in a long time from institutions that are currently studying a change," Mr. Walz said. "I don't think we've seen the end yet."